

## AMENDMENTS TO DESCRIPTION

On page 4, replace the paragraph beginning at line 18 with the following paragraph.

FIG. 1 is a cross-section of an EL lamp constructed in accordance with the prior art. The various layers are not shown in proportion. In lamp 10, release layer ~~[[film]]~~ 11 supports thin, transparent substrate 12, such as polyurethane. Transparent front electrode 13 overlies substrate 12 and is a thin, conductive layer of indium tin oxide or indium oxide. Phosphor layer 15 overlies the front electrode and dielectric layer 16 overlies the phosphor layer. Layers 15 and 16 are combined in some applications. Overlying dielectric layer 16 is opaque rear electrode 17. Polyurethane layer 18 seals lamp 10 about the periphery thereof (not shown). Coated phosphor particles can be used. None of the layers is drawn to scale. Layer 18, for example, is 1 mil. (.025 mm) thick, as are the phosphor layer and the dielectric layer.

On page 5, replace the paragraph beginning at line 9 with the following paragraph.

Electrode 23 overlies layer 22 and is a thin, conductive layer of indium tin oxide or indium oxide or a screen printed conductor. Phosphor layer 25 overlies electrode 23 and dielectric layer 26 overlies the phosphor layer. Electrode 27 overlies dielectric layer 26 and is made by screen printing a conductive ink. Polyurethane layer 28 overlies electrode 27 ~~[[28]]~~ and provides a protective function. Layer 29 is a hard coating, e.g. a UV curable clear coating that provides some scratch resistance and insulates the ink layers (e.g. 25, 26, and 27) from the heat of the injected resin. Suitable materials are commercially available, such as Nazdar 641109PS SPL. In some applications, those not requiring extensive bending, protective layer 28 can be omitted in favor of hard coating 29.